

Remarks

Applicants have amended the Abstract as requested by the Examiner.

Claims 1-3, 12-15, and 17-19 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,141,754 (Choy). A patent claim is anticipated only if each and every element of the claim is present in a single prior art reference. Union Oil Co. of California v. Atlantic Richfield Co., 208 F.3d 989 (Fed. Cir. 2000). Choy cannot anticipate Claim 1 where it fails to describe means for sending content information from the first computer system to at least one of the registered second computer systems without associated information defining the use of the content information by the second computer systems (underlined added). Choy fails to describe such sending means where Choy states at column 3, lines 61-65, that “the present invention provides a distributed content entity, which includes a protection specification and an information entity, wherein the protection specification and the information entity are attached, physically or logically to one another. The protection specification includes information for controlling the use of the information entity, and can include at least one of access control information, intellectual property rights management information, and integrity and authenticity assurance information related to the information entity.”

At column 4, lines 21-29, Choy further states that its “method for transmitting a protected information entity, including generating a distributed content entity by combining the protected information entity with a protection specification, and transmitting the distributed content entity. The protection specification specifies access and privilege controls for using the protected information entity, and the method further includes encrypting the distributed content entity prior to transmission.” Thus, it appears that Choy’s “distributed content entity” combines that which is protected, i.e., information entity, with the access rights, i.e., protection specification. This is further supported elsewhere in Choy, see. e.g., column 8, lines 55-68, and column 10, lines 48-63. Thus, Choy clearly cannot anticipate Claim 1, since Choy indeed sends content information with associated information defining its use.

Further, Choy does not even suggest limiting the user interface of the second computer system to operate responsive to the user of the second computer system to prevent copying of the content information when the received content information is being displayed. Choy states that it limits user rights in its “distributed content entity”, but Choy lacks any description of limiting the operation of a user interface of its “participant information system” to operate responsive to

the user of such system to prevent copying of the "distributed content entity" when its displayed. The citation relied upon by the Examiner at column 8, lines 31-49, appears to relate to number of prints which can be made. It is submitted that this is insufficient to support anticipated of Claim 1 by Choy. Choy also does not anticipate Claim 17 for similar reasons argued with respect to Claim 1. Thus, Claims 1 and 17, along with their respective dependent Claims 2-3, 12-15, and 18-19 are not anticipated by Choy, and withdrawal of their rejection is requested.

Claims 20 and 22-25 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,710,884 (Dedrick). Dedrick describes an electronic advertising system where users update their personal profile on a server (see Abstract). Personal profile data transmitted between a user and a server, or between a user and his/her smart card storing such data may be encrypted and decrypted (see column 20, lines 4-29). However, the actual information transferred to a user's computer is not subject to encryption or decryption, as is evident from column 18, lines 32-44, of Dedrick. The Examiner cannot infer that since encryption is used to protect personal information that encryption would also be used in conducting surveys where Dedrick clearly fails to state such. Thus, withdrawal of the rejection of Claims 20 and 22-25 is respectfully requested.

Claim 26 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,740,252 (Minor et al.) "Minor". Minor cannot anticipated Claim 26 where is does not provide a user interface to play a decrypted file, such that when another window is selected the window displaying the decrypted file the playing of the decrypted file is disabled. The Examiner contends that this feature is shown by the follow text at column 7, lines 45-58, of Minor:

The demographic information decoding program 98 decrypts the demographic information (step 120) by using the inverse of K to decrypt the information "D". This results in demographic information in a predetermined format. For example, the predetermined format may specify that the first bytes define a zip code, the next byte defines an age, etc. The demographic information can then be used to create a demographic-tailored reply (step 122) using the page customization program 100. The page customization program 100 may incorporate any set of instructions to process the demographic information, and in response thereto, select information for the tailored reply. The remote web site 34A then passes the demographic-tailored reply to the computer operator (step 124) at end-user computer 30.

Applicants respectfully submit that the above paragraph does not appear relevant to a user interface playing a decrypted file, such that when another window is selected than the window

displaying the decrypted file, the playing of the decrypted file is disabled. Thus, Minor does not disclose each and every element of Claim 26 required for anticipation, and withdrawal of this rejection is requested.

Claims 27 and 28 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,102,287 (Matyas, Jr.) "Matyas". It is the Examiner's position that Matyas sends encrypted information file to computers to carry out a survey. However, this is not the case in Matyas when a buyer requests a product survey questionnaire from evaluator 50. The survey questions sent to buyers at steps 66-67 are clearly not encrypted (see column 14, lines 44-56). In fact, Matyas describes step 68 at column 15, line 53, to column 16, line 45, that it is the buyer's survey questionnaire responses which may be encrypted, not the survey questions as the Examiner appears to contend. As Matyas states at column 16, lines 30-31, "Encrypting the survey_questionnaire_responses allows the buyer 10 to keep his responses secret". Encryption of the survey questions would not promote this purpose. Thus, Matyas cannot anticipate Claim 27, as Matyas fails to describe each and every element of this Claim.

Also, Matyas, Jr. fails to describe the Claim 28 means at the computer for ignoring interrupts from a user interface device. It is the Examiner's position that Matyas, Jr. discloses such means at column 24, lines 4-32, but nowhere in this citation are interrupts mentioned, or that they can be ignored. Applicants submit that the text of Matyas relied upon by the Examiner actually describes FIG. 19 which does not relate to ignoring interrupts from a user interface device. Thus, Matyas, Jr. also lacks each and every element of Claim 28, and withdrawal of the rejection of both Claims 27 and 28 is requested.

Claims 4 and 5 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Choy in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,584,199 (Kim et al.) "Kim". Claims 4 and 5 depend on Claim 1, which for reasons argued earlier is patentable over Choy. Kim deals with pay-for-view satellite and fails to provide that absent in Choy of Claim 1. Thus, Claims 4 and 5 are patentable over Choy and Kim, either alone or in combination, and withdrawal of the rejection of Claims 4 and 5 are requested.

Claims 6-8 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Choy in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,353,892 (Schreiber et al.) "Schreiber". It is submitted that Schreiber is not a proper prior art reference to the present application. Schreiber is a divisional application of an application filed September 14, 1999, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent No.

6,209,103, filed May 17, 1999. The priority date of the present application is August 2, 1999 from U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 60/146,691, filed August 2, 1999. Thus, the priority date of the present application is before the filing date of Schreiber, and thus Schreiber cannot be a reference upon which the present application may be rejected. It is submitted that only the subject matter of Schreiber which is in common to the earlier filed parent patent U.S. Patent No. 6,209,103 can be prior art, and a review of this patent clearly shows that it does not contain the material relied upon by the Examiner to reject Claims 6-8 at item 9, pages 9-10, of the Office Action. Moreover, Choy does not describe or suggest Claim 1 to which Claims 6-8 depend upon, and Choy by itself fails to teach Claims 6-8, as pointed out by the Examiner. Therefore, withdrawal of the rejection of Claims 6-8 is requested.

Claims 9-11 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Choy in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,734,380 (Adams et al.) "Adams". Claims 9-11 depend on Claim 1, which for reasons argued earlier is patentable over Choy. Adams relates to controlling a display in a multi-media environment, and fails to describe or suggest that which is absent in Choy in Claim 1. Thus, Claims 9-11 are patentable over Choy and Adams, and withdrawal of their rejection is requested.

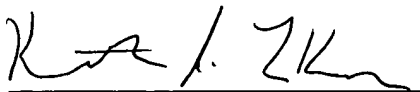
Claim 16 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Choy in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,477,504 (Hamlin et al.). Claim 16 depends on base Claim 1, which for reasons argued earlier is patentable over Choy. Hamlin does not deal with content protection at a client computer, and fails to suggest that absent in Choy of Claim 1. Accordingly, withdrawal of the rejection of Claim 16 is requested.

Claim 21 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dedrick in view of Adams et al. Claim 21 depends on base Claim 20, which for reasons argued earlier is patentable over Dedrick. Adams fails to suggest that which is absent in Dedrick of Claim 20. Thus, Claim 21 is patentable over Dedrick and Adams, either alone or in combination, and withdrawal of the rejection of Claim 21 is requested.

New Claims 29-32 have been added. Claim 29 describes that one or more computer servers of Claim 27 can provide downloadable viewer software to client computer systems. Claim 30 is an independent system claim having language similar to method Claim 20. Claims 31-32 depend on Claim 30. Applicants believe that Claims 29-32 are patentable over Choy, Dedrick, Minor, Matyas, Kim, Schreiber, Hamlin, and Adams.

It is believed the Application is in condition for allowance. A petition for a one-month extension of time is enclosed with a check of \$268.00 for the petition fee and additional claim fee.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'K. J. LuKacher', written over a horizontal line.

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Dated: October 1, 2004

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Enclosures: Combined Amendment Transmittal Letter and Petition for Extension of Time
With check for \$268.00.